Published Dally and Weekly

Richmond, Va. Entered Janu ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va. as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March & 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold

at 2 cents a copy. The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH IS sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, In cluding Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va

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SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904.

Appeal for Better Schools.

In response to a call by Governor Montague and Superintendent Southall, a number of distinguished educators from parts of the State assembled in the Capitol on March 28th and 29th to discuss the question of popular education and to devise ways and means to promote the general welfare of the public schools of the State. As a result of these deliberations, an organization was perfected, as the Co-operative Education Commission, with Governor Montague as chairman, and it was determined to issue an address to the people of the State outlining the purposes of the organization and appenling to men and women in all walks of life to rally to the cause

The address is published elsewhere in The Times-Dispatch of to-day, and we hope that it will be carefully read and considered by all persons who feel any interest whatever in the noble work

It is stated in this address that the nublic school property in Virginia is valued at \$4,000,000, and that the annual expenditure for the support of schools amounts in the aggregate to 2,000,000, dess than one-fourth of which is raised by county and district jaxation. It is further stated that only about half of the children of school age are enrolled in the public schools; that only one-third are in daily attendance; that children in attendance are in school, on an average, about five and a half months of the year. Due allowance must be made, of course, for the work done by the private schools. "But we submit," says the address, "that the above statement is sufficient to make every citizen of Virginia active in the work of advancing our public schools." The cost of education per month of school term for each pupil enrolled is 70 cents; the cost of each pupil in attendance per month is \$1.18. In other words we are expending an average of 54 cents per calendar month upon the education of each child in attendance upon the public schools.

crusade in Virginia was begun, Governor Montague, in a public address, said that while the State was doing much for education, the measure of the State's greatshe was doing, but by what she ought to do, and what she was capable of doing. It is with pride that we announce from time to time that Virginia is expending \$2,000,000 a year for the education of the masses. That is a high sounding statement. But when we come to analyze it; when it is shown by actual calculation that she is expending only 64 cents per month of each calendar year upon the education of each pupil in the public schools, the statement is not so gratifying. We may boast of the aggregate But when it comes down to the amount expended on each pupil, there is not much room for brag.

In the city of Richmond tuition in the private schools for a nine-months' session runs from \$25 for primary grades to \$60 for the higher branches, and even the higher charge does not always include languages. In other words, private teachers charge from \$3 to \$6 a month for teaching, whereas in the public schools the average cost is about \$1.18 a month per pupil. That means that the teachers in the public schools are paid a pitiful sum for the work which they do, and we cannot expect to have the best teachers so long as we pay starvation wages.

It is, indeed, time that the tax-payers of the State were thoroughly aroused, especially should the people in the rural districts be aroused. The schools speaking, good, and in most of the cities and towns they have a full nine months session. We have not the statistics a hand, but it goes without saying that education in the cities and towns is more than \$1.18 per month for teachers are better paid. Of course. we do not mean to make "invidious distinctions." We wish to call the attention of people in the rural districts to the fact that the city children are getting much better advantages than their children are getting, and for the simple reason that the people in the cities are taxing themselves to pay for better schools. Most of the cities pay into th public school fund of the State more money than they draw out, which empha sizes the fact that their better schools And that is the only way that the people in the rural district will get better

Mr. Carnegie's Blunder.

taxation.

It is announced from Pittsburg that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has created a fund

chools. They must increase their local

pendents of these losing their lives in the herole effort to save their fellow-men or for heroes themselves if injured only, be given in commemoration of herola

It seems to us that Mr. Carnegle might have devoted this vast sum of money to a better purpose. We do not believe in offering rewards for heroic service. Heroes are not to be made in that way, Heroes are not made at all; like poets they are born. The man who does a herole deed for a reward is no more a hero than a man who does an honest deed for reward is an honest man. We heroism, any more than we believe in offering a pecuniary reward for patriotic We believe that war veterans who are disabled and who have no means of support should be cared for by the ecvernment, but it is contemptible to offer a pension to a war veteran as a reward for service rendered his country. It is thus that our pension system has become demoralized and has dragged patriotism into the mire of avarice,

'the only effect of Mr. Carnegie's "Hero Fund" will be to create a number of mock heroes. He may succeed in this way in saving the lives of some persons, but he will not succeed in making he roes nor in promoting true heroism.

The Municipal Ballot.

Before the Confederate war Richmond elected many more of her officers by the direct votes of the people than it does now, and elected them every year.

Oulte often the contests were close and exciting. Talk about time sumed in politics, it must have been very much greater then than new. In those day's none but whites could

vote and the voting was viva voce. You handed the commissioners of election ticket upon which was written, or printed, your favorite's name and the commissioners read it out aloud and made a record of it. In case of a contested election

this practice, there was at hand record evidence showing precisely how and for whom each voter voted.

When a contest arose, about the only thing there was to investigate and determine was whether the challenged voter had a right to vote, for there was no registration of voters required then. But think of a system of government by which most of the officers were chosen at a popular election held every year as was the custom in Richmond for a

In those days such things as primary

elections were unknown. When party nominations were made they were made either by mass meetings or by party conventions; Primaries came into vogue after the war, and were first used here, we believe, in a contest for the mayoralty in which Henry K. Ellyson and A. M. Kelley were the persons seeking the Democratic nomination.

Primaries seem to have taken instant hold upon the popular fancy, and now are more firmly fixed in the favor of the Democratic party than ever before. The Republicans in Virginia never have favored or used them much if at all.

As now arranged the Democrats of this State will hereafter nominate United States senators and members of their State tickets, congressmen, etc., by primary elections-a system that is now in vogue in several Southern States. The next State Democratic convention, to be held early in June probably, may do something in the way of amending the existing plan, but the general report is that the primary "system" massailably entrenched in the affec-

tions of the people. The Democratic primary will be held in Richmond April 26th, the regular election takes place here June 14th, the State Democratic convention will be held (at a place yet to be appointed) early in June and the National Democratic convention will be opened in St. Louis on July 6th, with the purpose of adopting a national platform and nominating persons to be voted for-through electors as President and Vice-President.

The Educated Negro.

used for our colored population. It would known to have a city in which every agricultural or domestic laborer is inferior to what he was before the war, and also that the negro has deteriorated in those qualities of politeness and respect which was so marked when he was in a state of tutelage. But to assert that this

present state of the negro is entirely due to the common school education which Virginia has been given him is and the experien e of common sense that a result must be viewed in the light of discussing the present behavior and character of the colored population in Virginia, it would be impossible to overlook the fact that the negro had lost the restraining influence of the kindly and

continual white supervision. Before the war the negro lived in close relations with the white. They were taught both by example and by the virtue and necessity of work. and this instruction was perhaps of greater moral value than any other form of education which can be applied to the negro in his present state of intellectual development. To-day the negro, whose needs as a race are few, is freed from the external force that kept him steadily employed, and for idle hands whether black or white, Satan has found mis-So also the negro's social deportment has deteriorated, because he has lost the benefit of daily association with his white masters and with those elder negroes who had been trained in politeness until it became their second natura Ask any older negroes to-day, who remember how it was before the war whether they can bring up their children as they themselves were trained. young negro is exposed to the evil as-

sociations of untrained and wild com-

ample and that restraint which he received in slavery days, but the removal of the example and the weakening of the restraint, so far from being the result of the present school system, would probably be werse if there were no school system. It is of educational and moral value to the young agre to go to a public school, and sit still under orders for six hours a day, whether he learns anything about the Arctic Circle or not thoroughly agree that industrial training is the best means that has yet been discovered for elevating the negro and we are in favor of giving it to him just as soon as possible. But the exense and difficulty attendant upon the inauguration of such a system makes it impossible to change our present methods except very gradually.

In the meantime, we think that the experience and judgment of the public bears us out in saying that if the negro is not all that he might be to-day It is not because, but in spite of, wha Virginia has done to educate him.

The Wednesday Club.

One week from to-morrow the Wednesday Club will give its tenth annual festival. The decade that has passed has witnessed a steady progress in appreciation of music, which is the direct result of the efforts of the Wednesday Club. This year the club will present an unusually brilliant programme in honor of its tenth birthday, but the best part of the work done by this organization will not be in its choruses. The years of cultivation in music, with all that that means to a community, are behind this festival, and what was once an experiment has to-day become a great and vital part in our municipal life. We have produced in our city and the surrounding of music. Homes that would otherwise have lost the solace of musical training have through the efforts of the Wednesday Club been given opportunity to understand and master the principles ofnusic, and what the public enjoys in the annual festival is only a small part of the results accomplished.

The Wednesday Club can and will give a beautiful series of public concerts towork lies in the lives which have learned to enjoy music on all those days lying between the annual festivals, as a re-sult of membership in this excellent orgenization.

Richmond's Meat Trade.

Following the pian which The Times-Dispatch inaugurated last Sunday of giving some description of the wealth and progress of Richmond, there will be found to-day in another column an acwhich will be a surprising exhibit for all except those who are intimately associated with this great industry and cannot fall to both gratify and stimulate the public appreciation of Richmond as a great business center. In a few words, the article sets forth

the fact that Richmond last year had a rieat trade which was in round figures eight million dollars. This involved the enormous quantity of twelve million pounds of meat. To handle this output, four thousand five hundred refrigerator cars were required, making a train nearly thirty miles long. Great as this exhibit is by itself, it is relatively better still. for Richmond is the greatest market on the Atlantic seaboard, excelling New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is due to the extraordinarily large and prosperous tarritory which Richmond supplies, our city being the distributing center for all the South Atlantic States. Every great packing house in America has either its representative or its own petition for trade has only served to the causes of Richmond's prominence is this field, apart from its geographical enable it to reach all the important connection points with eace and rapidity, and the extraordinarily prosperous condition of the Richmond banks. Our bankcapital in a way that would be imposter from a correspondent that sets forth slble for communities of more restricted with great clearness and strength the capital. Certainly, Richmond's exhibit in attitude of many in regard to the pro- the meat trade is gratifying and encoursent system of education that is being aging. We only need to have the facts be futile to deny that the negro as an man will naturally become a walking advertisement of Richmond's resources and

Blunder by Committee.

The proposition that has been introduced before the City Committee to assess each city official a certain per cent, on their salaries to provide funds for the Democratic campaign is both absurd. It is a rule of the common law | dangerous and revolutionary, . It is perfeetly evident that funds are necessary for the legitimate conduct of campaigns, all the causes which produced it, and in and it is as much a part of the duty of every citizen to subscribe to this fund as to subscribe to the maintenance of his church. But the officeholder by becoming such becomes neither more nor less of a citizen than he was before. A part of our education is to take up the duties of citizenship whether they be subscribing for campaign funds or working for good men, or going to the polls or any of an honest and faithful citizen. If funds must be raised it is the duty o the whole committee to raise them. But

THE PEOPLE ALL

In Chorus Cried, Give Us Newbro's Her This word of late has been in everyone's mouth, and many ans wondering
what the word signifies, though no one
has yet been found, who will deny that
NE'N ERO'S HERP'ICIDE does the work,
Well, for the information of thousands Well, for the intermation of thousands of people who like to know all about 2 of people who like to know all about a good thing, we would say that HERPI-CIDE means a destroyer or killer of "Herpes," Now "Herpes" is the family name of a disease caused by various vegetable parasites. A similar microbe causes dandruff, itching scalp, and falling halp; this is the microbe that NEW-BRO'S HERPICIDE promptly destroys; after which the hair grows. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c, in stamps for ing druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpielda Co., Detroit,

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to sult your case also sent in scaled feiter. If already satisf at lint B. B. B. Is whityou need take a lurge hottle as directed on label, and when he right quantity is taken a cure is certain, sure and lasting. If not cured your money will be refunded.

no man by simply becoming an officeof paying the entire cost of the campaign. Furthermore, if the officeholders alone are assessed for the cost of their re-election, they will inevitably regard their right to re-election as bought and paid for, and they will shortly cease to be public servants and will become pub lie tyrants. This has been the experience or every city which had an organ ized body of self-perpetuating officehold-We appreciate the need which led the committee to try to raise a satisfactory campaign fund, but we are not prepared to believe that the Democratic members of this community are unable for the conduct of the business of their methods as that which has been proposed for raising campaign funds. It is the duty of the Democratic City Comnilttee to give the public both the education, and the opportunity involved in the responsibility of citizenship, and wo believe that the public will properly respond to any reasonable appeal.

Swanson's Candidacy.

The following paragraph has recently appeared in govern! Virginia newspapers: "Now, that Eleutenant-Governor William and Judge Mann are both certain to be in the field, the people are anxious to know the position of Congressman Swansoit, who has several times said that he would be a candidate, but has made no fermal announcement. formal announcement.
"The people of the Fifth District, which

Mr. Swanson represents, will hold a pri-mary June 30th to nominate his success mary June 36th to nominate his successor. So for as known, Mr. Swanson will have no opposition. The idea is entertained by many that the brilliant young congressman will not be in the gubernatorial fight this time, sithough he would make a formidable candidate, it often being the pleasure of the people of Virginia to reward those who have taken defeat gracefully and waited their pleasure with patience."

We do not know how Mr. Swanson could

We do not know how Mr. Swanson could have made the unnouncement of his canincrease the business in this field. Among didacy more positive, nor more emphatic, nor more "formal" than he has done He has made his announcement through situation, are its railroad facilities, which his friends and over his own signature, and he has made it all the more emphatic for the reason that from time to time rumors were published that he would ing facilities enable us to handle large The Times-Dispatch to correct the rubusiness contracts and to deal with the mors, and upon Mr. Swanson's authority mercantile operations requiring neady we announced through the editorial colwithdrawing from the contest.

Once again Mr. Swanson requests us to announce his candidacy "so positively and clearly that no one can hereafter doubt

We employ his own language. It is di reet and explicit and leaves no room for doubt.

Hampton's Nobility.

Many beautiful tributes were paid to Wade Hampton at Lee Camp on Friday night, but no mention was made of an incident which, simple as it was, we always recall when his name is mentioned. Not long before he died his residence was destroyed by fire, and a movement was at once started to raise a fund to replace the building. But poor and disabled as he was, the noble old hero begged his friends to raise no money on his account. He was afraid that somebody would think that he was willing to receive a reward for the service which he had rendered the Southern Confederacy, and he was unwilling to put himself even under suspicion. Of such stuff were our Confederate heroes made,

"The Shepherd True." (Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pustures. It leadeth me beside the still waters."—Psalm, xxili:1-2.

It is vital that we should clearly define God's relation to us and ours to Him. Each man may have an image peculiarly his own, and one which typifies to him most the divine presence and care, God is the infinite name of the majestic ruler of all worlds, but to each of us He uses a more tender term to reveal Himself in our daily life and for our daily comfort. Redeemer, Friend, Deliverer. Shephard, Father-each title falls on the car with music and with promise.

Let us follow David as he more fully describes the Almighty God, as the Shepherd. David had been a shepherd himself, and so he knew the care and affecof \$5,000,000 for the benefit of the de- panions and lacks in his home that ex. Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Spe- itlen existing between the shepherd and

sary it was for them to have a good shepherd, one that was kind and skilful and faithful-one that would even hazard his life for his sheep. He draws for us a picture or the perfect shopherd, and to t our Eavlour scems to refer when He says: "I am the good Shepherd; I lay

lown My life for the sheep." A shepherd who allowed his fieck to want would be no shepherd and rank himself with that hords of hirelings who fleece the flock and deliver it as a prey

to the wolf.
But if God is our Shepherd we are safe from all fears. We may calmly say: "I am God's child; God is for me; who can be against me? God is my house There will be bread enough and to spare. God reigns; the universe is Bufe."

There is no selfishness in this reasoning. The Psalmist merely states the practical fact. The violet is not immodest when it says, in its mossy dell: "The sun shines and I shall be warmed.'

My Shepherd knows what I need, Ho treats me according to my necessity. He proves by easily comprehended blessings that higher benefactions shall not he withheld. Green pastures and still waters are but the carnest and pledges of His truth and grace. Did we know things as they really are we would know that they are all parables, whose meaning is spiritual. Providence is the visible and historical aspect of theology. If God clothe the fields, will He not clothe the husbandman? If He clothe the body, will He not provide for the soul? If He feeds the flesh, will He starve the spirit? If we know the truth aright, we should have some understanding of the joys

The "green pastures" lead to higher things, and the "still waters" of comfort bring us to the river of God. This is the nurpose and end of nature. All the stars lead to Bethlehem. All the waters trickle from that pure river which, clear as crystal, proceeds out of the throne of

nature would be but the vestibule of His sanctuary; all providence but the gate which opens up the soul's store-house. Is our plety rhapsody or service? Is our life a dream or a discipline? Do we know in our very heart of hearts that He who made the rainbow a covenant made also the cross the only way to heaven? These are the questions which shock the complacency of our selfconfession and prayer.

Who is your shepherd? The Lord! Oh! my friends, what a wonderful announcement! The Lord God of heaven and earth; the Almighty Ruler and Creator of all things; He who holds the universe in His hand. He is your Shepherd, and keeping of you, as a shepherd is charged with the care of his flock. If your hearts could really take in this thought, you would never have a fear or care again; for with such a shepherd, how could it be possible for you to ever want any good thing?

"I was wounded and weary When my Savlour came to me; In the ways of sin grew dreary, And the world had ceased to woo me. But I thought I heard Him saying. -As He came along the way: 'Ah! sinful soul, come near me, My sheep need never fear me, I am the Shepherd true."

"At first I would not hearken, And put off till to-morrow; But life began to darken, And I was sick with sorrow; And then I heard Him saying, As He came along the way "Ah! weary soul! come near me, My sheep need never fear me, I am the Shepherd true.

"He took me on His shoulder, And tenderly He kissed me; He bade my love grow bolder, And said that He had missed me! And I heard Him gently saying. As he came along the way: 'Oh, wanderer! come near me, My sheep need never fear me, I am the Shepherd true.

"I thought His love would weaken, As more and more He knew me; But It burneth like a beacon,

For its light and heat go through me; And I hear Him over saying, As He comes along His way: Ali, lost and sad! come near me, My sheep need never fear me, I am the Shepherd true.'

Whisper but Ills name, and He will

The movement of the business men of Richmond to secure better railroa1 facilities between Richmond and the Valley is no narrow, local effort, but uce sun ported actively by more than a dezen counties and cities, and which is of much interest to a large part of the State. If Virginia wishes to build herself up railroad schedules is not too small matter to receive her attention.

Lynchburg shows wisdom and forethought in providing itself with a new water supply. It will pine water from Pedlar River, in Amherst county, to the city, a distance of twenty-five miles. and at a cost of \$700,000. When this improvement is completed it will be inlependent forever of James River as a source of supply. Richmond would have to go sixty-five

miles up the river to get the water supply by gravity, and the intake of water there would not be always reliably clear



EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA

Appeal to the People of the State by the Co-operative Education Commission.

In response to a call by the Governor of Virginia and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a number of citizens, representing the geographical divisions as well as all the educational interests of the State, assembled in the Capitol on March 28th and 29th. The purpose of the conference was to

unify educational forces, with a view to utilizing their combined wisdom and strength in re-enforcing the efforts of strength in re-enforcing the efforts of the State and local school authorities in the matter of perfecting the public school system of Virginia. Those present desired to sink the differences and to seek the identities among all educators. Whatever differences may be supposed to exist in the interest of certain institutions of learning, it is plain that the public school is the common center of all educational agencies. It is the reservoir whence all supplies are drawn, it is the base upon which the whole pyramid of education rests. Upon the efficiency, therefore, of the common school depends not only the enlightenment of the citizen, but the culture of the colthe cluster, we have a second to the heart of the educational system of Virginia. If it is vigorous, all else will be sound and strong. As a nucleating center for all educational forces, the common school welds sympathics, reconciles conflicting interests, and imparts higher efficiency to all forms of the strong terms. According to Lord Macauley, Thomas

of freedom and happiness."
Abundant evidence of the desire of the

people of Virginia to copie of Virginia to make the school nore effective was disclosed at the conference. There is a growing public pride in the schools, and a healthful sentiment favorable to their betterment. This is not surprising, when the gravity of the interests involved is considered. The public school property in this State when the gravity of the interests involved is considered. is valued at above four million dollars. The annual expenditure for support exceeds two million dollars. Less that The annual expenditure for support and the annual expenditure for support ceeds two million dollars. Less than one-fourth of this amount is raised by county and district school taxes.

Only about half of the children of school age are enrolled in the public schools. Only one-third are in daily attendance in the public schools. Children on the children on an early on an tendance in the public schools. Chil-dren in attendance are in school, on an average, about five and a half months of

the year (5 1-2 in and 61-2 out). Allow-ing, as we gladly do, for the excellent work being done by numerous private schools, we yet submit that the above statement is sufficient to make every citizen of Virginia active in the work of

this community a reliable supply of clear

The Fredericksburg Free Lance repro-

duces a paragraph from The Times-Dis-

patch, defending Congressman William A.

Jones against criticism of his attitude

towards the Jamestown appropriation,

and says that it endorses all that The

Times-Dispatch has said in this connec-

tion. "It is well known," says the Free

Lance, "that Mr. Jones has not favored

such appropriations in the past, and

those interested in this should not expect

him warmly to advocate this one because

it is for his own State. Mr. Jones is true

to Virginia and will do his full duty to

her, as he sees it under his official oath,

when the time comes to act. A min like

to rest comfortably upon his reputation

The fact that the United States House

tee on Rules. Speaker Reed's policy was a

good one to crowd through business, but

not to maintain the dignity and power

of the House. Members are complaining

now, but there is no easy way out of the

In reply to the statement recently sent

out that the negroes of Salem were arm-

that the people of that community have

not the least fear of any trouble with

their colored citizens. It adds that these

colored citizens are generally law-abiding

and well behaved, and that there Ire

Hearst had a mission. Certainly he did,

and right well has he accomplished the

work wherewith he was sent. He has

been no talk of violence.

pit into which the House has fallen.

nuch to the Speaker and the Commit-

water at all times.

and his record.'

The following important paper has just advancing our public schools.

The cost of education per month of achool term per pupil enrolled is 70 cents; the cost of each pupil in attendance per month is \$1.18. Is it good economy, to say nothing of weightler makers for its is speed only.

economy, to say nothing of weightler maters, for us to spend only fifty-four cents per calendar month upon the child's education?

After two days spent in earnest discussion, the conference organized itself into a permanent body, known as the Cooperative Education Commission of Virginia. It was decided to meet at least twice a year, at different points in the State. Officers were elected, and the following programme of purposes was unanimously decided upon:

unanimously decided upon:
PROGRAMME OF PURPOSES.

1. A nine mouths' school for contractions. 2. A high school within reasonable dis-

ance of every child.

3. Well-trained teachers for all public 6. The introduction of schools.

5. The introduction of sgricultural and industrial training into the schools.

6. The promotion of illuraries and cor-

6. The promotion of libraries and cor-relation of public libraries and public

7. Schools for the defective and de-B. The organization of a citizens' edu-cation association in every county and

It is the sense of the Commission that an immediate effort should be made to organize local lay educational associa-tions in every community, with a view

(1) The re-enforcement of the coun-v superintendent and teachers. (2) The consolidation of schools. (3) The increase of local school tax-

(2) The consolucation of schools.

(3) The increuse of local school taxation.

(4) The improvement of school houses and grounds.

The spirit of the movement is democratic; its end is patriolic; and its programme is classic. Appreciating profoundly what the people of Virginia have done, the Commission stands, not for criticism, but for sympathetic construction. We cordially solicit the aid of the secular and religious press, all institutions of higher learning, and all school agencies, both local and general in a hearty effort to raily the whole citizehship of our Commonwealth to the advancement of universal education.

Correspondence solicited, Address Mr. J. A. McGillvray, Department of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va.

By order of the Co-operative Education Commission of Virginia.

A. J. MONTAGUE,

tion Commission of Virginia.

A. J. MONTAGUE.
Chairman;
MRS. B. B. VALENTINE.
Pred. Richmond Education Association;
S. C. MITCHELL.
Richmond College;
CHARLES W. KENT.
University of Virginia;
C. E. VAWTER.
Miller School;
H. B. FRISSELL.

H. B. FRISSELL,
Hampton Institute;
J. L. JARMAN,
State Female Normal School;

Executive Committee Richmond, Va., April 15, 1904.

few days longer, the old Virginia fruit so that it has been considered that the best things which could be done would crop will be immense. be to construct a clear water basin in Congress has but very little more to the James River at a point some miles do except to adjourn, and it can't do from the city. That work is under prothat too quickly. gress, and may be expected to produce All the same, Russia is still holding the results expected from it, in giving

Nebraska.

every inch of Manchurla, and that's what she is there for. The clouds in the skies last night gave the peaches one more chance for

their white "allie." The booming of the Parker boom is being heard even in the backwoods of

Up to date the April showers have not nade a very good show against the April dust. ----

Gentle spring is still patronizing the coal dealer in these parts

The liveliness of the local campaign is greatly in evidence. There may yet be others-candidates

Congressman Jones can always afford for the mayoralty. Alas! the peaches are trembling in the frost balance.

The gentle spring continues to wear an of Representatives has lost power and prestige is not to be denied, but it is largely its own fault. It has surrendered

Personal and General. Colonel Thomas Marshall Green.

of the most widely known historians in the South, has just died at his nome in Danville, Ky. Professor Hannibal H. Cozzolini, of Newark, N. J., fought in many battles under Garlbaldi's leadership in the strug-glo for Hullan independence.

Van Allen, the wealthy Ameriing themselves, the Times-Register says can, is about to buy a large estate in the north of England, but he has no inten-tion of giving up his fine houses in New York and Newport.

. To perpetuate the memory of Mr. F. C. Penrose, who was one of the forement C. Penrose, who was one of the foremost authorities on Greek architecturs, a library bearing his name will be crected in connection with the British school at

Athens. Satan and Lot's Wife.

work wherewith he was sent. He has done a good deal to get the Democrats together for another and a better man.

Excusing what the farmers fix up at hog-killing time, Richmond is coming mighty near to furnishing the whole South with meat.

"Pyromaniacs" is the classical Boston name for firebugs, and they are doing considerable business in Boston, too.

Richmond seems to have found out that she would just as soon have the Democratic State convention as not if the frost will keep its overcoat on a supplemental first form the first will have two interesting exhibits in the Palace of Mines and Metalling to call attention of World's Fair visitors to the sulphur and salt resources of that State.

One exhibit will be an immense statue of Statan himself. This statue will weigh 2,400 pounds, will be twelve feet in height and rest on a column twenty-four inches solitare at the base. The statue and base will be composed entirely of sulphur and salt resources of each bits in the Palace of Mines and Metalling in the Palace of Mines and Statue of Mines and Statue of Mines and Metalling in the Palace of Mines and Metal

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